EUROPE.

Progress of Radical Republicanism in France.

FARRAGUT'S RECEPTION IN MINORCA.

Turkish Plan of Reform for Crete.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Merty of the Press and Official Reports—
MM. Thiers and Rouber in Discussion—The
Fight Between the Military and Police—
Mealth of the Troops at Civita Vecchia.
Party, Jan. 14, 1868.
In the Corps Legislatif there has been something
the a passage of arms between M. Thiers and M.
Mouber touching the question of the press reproducing
an analysis of the proceedings of that assembly other
than that officially furnished to them. In the interest
of sherty (what abaurdities are committed in its name), shorty (what absurdities are committed in its name), freedom of the press, &c., the Minister could see sly everything to admire in the present arrangement. to not surprised at this from M. Rouher, who sars to be the drag on government's inchning ten-ties to relax semewhat the tightness of its grip which it at present holds in durance vile the several ries denied to the nation. M. Thiers would place no iction on the journals; he would allow them to ort the members' speeches as they felt it is inclination to do, and to refer to them shatever manner they pleased. But M. Rouher had his working majority well in hand, was determined to make short work of the affair, and desprie the efforts of make anort work of the affair, and despite the efforts of the epposition for an extended investigation of the sub-ject for "more light," the soft d'ordre was executed— was, a violent and successful clamoring to pass to the order of the day. However, the opposition effected likely all they expected—to show that Ministers were swerse to granting any concession whatever to the press. rictions, as interpreted by M. Rouner, were a constrouty and an absurdity. The description is true

their Representatives calling upon them to

Beveral of the electoral districts have collectively addressed their Representatives calling upon them to defeat the government Army bill project, even at the twelfth hour. Many of the thick and thin supporters of the government are very much troubled at this remeasurance, and have no alte native but to obey the power that seat them to the Chamber.

The condict between the military and the police at the barracks in the Place du Chateau d'Eau appears to have been more serious than was at first thought. The makinary patrol were hooted, amidat cries of "A bas let Chausepots" The barracks were attacked with stones by the mob, to the singing of the "Marseillaise"—the old Adam will break out—and when the police came on the scene they appear to nave seized the first that came in their way, the most inoffensive lookers on being their principal quarry. One editor—newspaper people are ever certain to be selected in these conflicts—was saized by command of an officer, although he was only passing by towards his home after enjoying "Tweltin Right" with some friends. He was asked the cause of his arrest, was told to keep quiet, and in the meantime to march. At the end of forty-sight hours' imprisonment, living on folons' fare, he regaleed his liberry. Among the arrested also was a godson of the Emperor, who was returning quietly te his lodgings, and received mater rough treatment from the detectives. The only opinion he expressed was that he had a right "to be aken" only by the police in uniform. Is a short time he was put in a place of safety—not even the ties that beauth in the the imperial dynasty could prevent his passing the sight in a cell. The police seem to be at present more the persecutors than the protectors of the Parseins.

Sriends of the temporal power to know that if it least agonies are entrusted to Garibaidi he will put them under an "influence" that must put "painless tooth extraction" into the shade.

M. de Persigny has published a letter addressed to the editors of the Paris newspapers respecting the bill on the public press. He says:—The public press had mover to fear any danger from a free, ardent, and even passionate discussion, but always from defamatory attacks upon individuals. The government proposes a sincerely liberal bill, but powerless to resize the Emperor's views. He (M. de Persigny) considers it dangerous both for the state and for liberty. Numerous newspapers about to be issued would work upon public curiosity for their profit, by publishing all kinds of scandal, which would naturally lead to strong measures on the part of the government against the press. Complete and true liberty will be swiled; the country, however, is ripe for liberty, and the time has come to realize its advantages. The decree of 1852 was only previsonal and must be abandoned. The law of 1819 ought to be modified, so that the public ministry may be able directly to prosecute attacks upon foreign sovereigns, the great bodies of the State, and private individuals. The prosecution of press offences ought to be induded in the common law.

M. Kinde de Grardin tells the French youths born in 1848, and who, spite of their exemptions, are now to be subjected to military training, that had his advice given that year been followed nothing of what we now witness could have occurred. He says:—If in February and March, 1848, as we demanded day after day, compulsory enistance, substitution and white slave traffic had been abolished by decree of the provisional government, admitting only voluntary engagements, the republic of the everthrow it.

SPAIN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERAL.

Admiral Farragat's Reception at Minorca. Post Manon, Minorca, Jan. 1, 1868.

I premised to furnish you with a sketch of the seception proposed by the civil authorities and citizens of Ciudadeia, in bonor of Admiral Farragut. I had but a very faint conception of the magnitude and extent of the ovations and festivities then in active preparation.

Having been carnestly requested to accept of the hospitalities of that city, the birthplace of his father, before participating in the other festivities tendered to him elsewhere, Admiral Farraday specified, accompanied by Mrs. Farragut. Captain and Mrs. Pennock, Messrs. Watson, Kane, Montgomery and Willis, of his staff, and Mr. Robinson, United States Consul at this port, and escorted by a committee specially designated to conduct him to his destination. The news of this projected visit had spread rapidly to all parts of the bland, and at the towns of Alavor and Mercadal, situated in the interior, flocks of people bad and to express their delight at his advent among them. Although anable to accept the offers of hospitality which even in those unpretending villages were showered upon him, the Admiral did not hesitate to acknowledge the gratification be felt at the demonstrations and very good naturedly submitted to a hand-shaking siege, which I verily believe would have paised the arm even of the most hardened politicians whose life had been passed in a daily submission to this most trying order.

At these points and elsewhere along the route might require throughout his journey. Upon his arrival within four miles of Cindadela he was formally received by the Alcalde, and a large committee, comprising many prominent citizens, tendered the hospitalities of the city and cordially welcomed him as its guest. After a brief interchange of courtesies he was propelerred to a very handsome

barouche and conducted forward in the van of quite a formidable looking procession, demonstrations of every kind increasing as he approached this ancient capital of Minorca, the present residence of many of those who prefer the quiet seclusion of their island home to the more dazdling notoriety which would surround them in many of the older and gayer provinces of the main land. Outside the walls of the city, his appearance was no sooner heralded than masses of people of every age, sex and condition rushed forward to greet him, filling the air with cheers and acclamations. As he passed the gates of the city the walls, house-tops and balconies were crowded with throngs of anxious spectators, uniting demonstrations of welcome with equally expressive shouts from the swaying multitude who had taken possession of the principal thoroughfares; one old man, of "three score years and ten," with tears streaming down his weather beaten face, stamping sincerity itself upon the nature of the welcome by shouting aloud, "he is ours! he is ours! but I shall nover see him more."

down his weather beaten face, stamping sincerity itself upon the nature of the welcome by shouting aloud, "he is ours! he is ours! but I shall never see him more."

The avenue leading to the residence of Signor Don Gabriel Squella, which had been kindly placed by that gentleman at the disposal of the Admiral and suite, was literally blocked with people, and the excitement rose rapidly to fever heat as the head of the column appeared in view, endeavoring to make a breach in a body absolutely closed in mass. It was with no little difficulty that the procession forced a passage, and although policemen did their utmost and jostled, crowded and threatened, it was found necessary to disembark some distance from the hospitable mansion before us and trust to the humanity of our entertainers to afford us an entrance on foot. The cry, however, was "still they come," for even the temporary concealment of the Admiral within the delightful headquarters which had been assigned him seemed to be the signal for a renewed outburst, which brought him to the balcony, upon which he stood his ground most gracefully, bowing his thanks and acknowledging in every possible way his heartfelt appreciation of the cordial welcome extended him, until it appeared that there was no prospect of a cessation of hostilities, when, for the first time in his life, he was persuaded to retreat in the face of superior numbers. The excitement continued unabated, however, throughout the entire evening, and it was not until near midnight that the crowd slowly dispersed and the peaceful little city of Cludadela resumed its wonted quiet, and its erderloving citizens, unaccustomed to all such sounds of revery by night, retired to their own little homesteads to talk over the stirring eveats of the day and compare memorial notes upon the all-absorbing scenes they had so recently witnessed. During this time a fine band of music was stationed in the capacious vestibule on the first floor of Signor Squella's mansion, and almost all the prominent citizens of the p

and there keps anxions watch. I am centified in the set of the government are very much trobled at this reseasurance, and have no alte native but to ebey the power that set them to the Chamber.

The condict between the military and the police at the bears to the Property of the Set of Chamber. The condict between the military and the police at the bears of the Chamber.

The condict between the military and the police at the condict between the military patrol were hoosed, amndst cries of "to take to Chamber." The barrects were attacked with atome by the mob, to the singling of the "Marseillaise"—the old Admiral who the police came on the scene they appear to have selected in the theorem on the scene they appear to have selected in the police came on the scene they appear to have selected in the police came on the scene they appear to have selected in the police and their property of the selection of the selecti

During the course of the evening many highly complimentary and flattering sentiments were pro-posed by the Alcalde and other goutlemen in honor of the Admiral, his officers and the ladies to which the Admiral and Captain Pennock repeatwhich the Admiral and Captain Pennock repeat-edly responded, sometimes in Spanish and some-times in English, as the spirit and the sentiment moved them; they also, on the part of Americans generally, offered toasts which were received with the most enthusiastic ofeas. Upon the conclusion of the entertainment the party returned to Signor Squella's, where a large company soon assembled. Pleasure ruled the hour, joy was unconfined and the evening were away in the most agreeable enjoyments.

the evening wore away in the most agreeable enjoyments.

Next morning the Admiral took leave of his very kind host and of his charming family, who, with that of Signor Don Martovell, had been so unremitting in their attentions, and braving once more the tempest of excitement before him was escorted four miles out of the city in the same manner in which he had entered it, the same scenes transpiring, the same demonstrations following him and the same enthusiasm manifesting itself to the very last.

him and the same enthusiasm manifesting itself to the very last.

This unexpected reception by the people of Cludadela and others residing near it to our naval commander has been to him truly one of the most gratifying incidents of his present cruise, and is the more appreciated from the fact that it was prompted entirely by feelings to which no other than the most generous metives can be attached—a reception, as expressed by one of those engaged in it, simply el corazon, and nothing more, and as such produced an effect which many a more dazaling display would fail to excite. National receptions are certainly grand and imposing. They spring from a selfish desire to promote friendly political relations, and to cultivate commercial intercourse and profit between powerful kingdoms; but an outpouring of a quiet, unostentatious people, induced by no other, cause than that of tendering a welcome and doing honor to one whom they claim as their own has a significance of its own and appeals to the heart with a charm and a force which is as gratifying as it is irresistible. As may well be imagined the Admiral was deeply affected.

TURKEY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

oncessions to Crete and the Political Effect Russian Diplomacy-Critical Aspect of the Eastern Question-Death of a Famous Bandit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2, 1868. Since my last our pelitical atmosphere is fast clearing up. The concessions offered by the Grand Vizier to the Creams have been favorably received by the Turkish Ministers in council, and a memorandum to that effect communicated to the foreign representatives here. The Russian ambanador is the only member of that body who has raised objections. He preposes that they should be submitted to a mixed commission composed of the objet sucretaries of the legations, of three Turkish civil officers and of six Cretas delegates, and that a doramittee should subsequently proceed to Candia to see that the new code of laws is properly enforced. The Ministers of the Sublime Porte refuse to accede to this proposal, on the plea that the initiative emanating from the Grand Vizier, he alone is to be held responsible. They accept, however, that the Consuls in the Island be permitted to sesiet, without deliberative voices, at the councils to be held on the subject. The British, French and Austrian representaives have accepted this latter state of things, and it to he general opinion that this knotty question is now in course of being amicably settled.

The Russian ambassador here, at the special invitation of the Emperor, has been invited to proceed to St. Petersburg, as also Baron Budberg from Paris. Well informed persons will have it that the fermer is to all the office of Grand Chancellor, in the reom of Prince Gortashakoff, who withdraws. Alarmists on the other

hand apprehend that the Enstern question is on the eve of assuming a new feature, and that these diplomatists are called to give their personal views on some new manacuvre on the part of the Russian Cabinet.

There is no doubt whatever that mischief is brewing somewhere. For some time back, nowthetanding the inclemency of the weather and the consequent difficulty of travelling in a country like Turkey, deprived of roads, a number of Russian engineers are surveying the Balken passes, between Kimnitk and Sofia. A certain General Biblicoff (of Armesian extraotion) is also at Philipopeli making a topographical survey of Rouncila. A causel Russian named Laxaroff, who gives himself out as a sporteman, has reached theyran and has gene into the interior, under the pretext of shooting tigers and panthers—just as if these wild beauts were indigenous to Aris Minor. He might as well have gone to the States of New York or Manachusetta. The Turka, justly alarmed, are watching these invenders pretty closely.

The Russian government has issued printed invitations to the Christians of Turkey to emigrate to the Cuccasus, and coupy the lands absudoned by the Circassians, who are offered them on the most favorable terms, with exemption from direct taxation for ten years, nor will they be called upon to furnish conscripts for the military service. Schools, hospitals and other institutions are to be erected for their benefit at the government expense. After the late war similar overtures were made for emigration to the Crima to supply the pieces of the melf-exiled Tartars. Several thousand Bulgarians went over but returned the same year in a most deplorable condition. The Sultan magnatimously vestored them their lands, and the effect of the experiment is such that no one knowing the facus is tikely to leave this country again to place aimself under Russian protection.

leave this country again to place himself under Russian protection.

The capitulation modifications proposed by the Porte have not made much progress. The British government appears disposed to yield to a limited extent, and the French are said to concur with the wishes of the Turke; but the representatives of Russis, Prussis and the United States are not in favor of making the slightest concession. The Vicercy of Egypt, who has sent a special agent to Paris to negotiate the same subject, is more successful. I am told.

In consequence of the large shipments of grain from this and other ports of the empire, there is dauger that we small soon be without a supply for local consumption and the Porte has decided to proublit the export for the present.

On Sunday December 15. Mr. John C. Brockinridge,

we small soon be without a supply for local consumption and the Porte has decided to promine the export for the present.

On Sunday, December 15, Mr. John C. Breckinridge, with two other ex-Confederates, arrived here with English passports and left again on Wednesday for Syria. The notorious Fra Diavole of these parts, Lefter, whose exploits as a bandit have made him so dreaded, has at last terminated his career, having been killed by one of his own men to obtain the reward of 2500 offered by the government for his head. For the last five years the whole population of the Breasa prevince have been kept in a constant state of apprehension and awe by him. He was a gentlemanty robber, respected women and children, was charitable to the poor, but murdered all whe remisted his demands. He never lost a chance to attack the Turkinh police and soldlers when not in too strong force, and, once in his power, he despattened them without mere. Last summer, to put a stop to his depredations, a lictionant general and two thousand men were employed unsuccessfully to effect his capture. One evening last June Lefteri called at the farm house of a well known English doctor, situated within a short distance of Constantinopie, on the Amatic shore. He had twenty well armed men with him, and after essuring the doctor that no harm would be done to him, he ordered a good supper to be got ready for nimself and his band. He invited the ladder to their seats and was unusually gay. After supper, having satisfied himself that there was no money in the house, he teck such other valuables as he could find, obtained a bill at sight for £500 on a Galiat banker, and he aine berowed the dector's costly gold waten and chair and departed without causing the elightest alarm among the ladies and children of the family. In fact, at the request of a lady visiting the doctor at the time, he returned her a valuable piece of jeweiry, on the suggestion of the host that it was necentaeous treatment towards a guest.

MEXICO.

Otterbourg and Porney Trying to Undeceive Americans on the Subject of the Empire. The following documents will show the complicity of Santa Anna, Mr. Marcus Otterbourg and the proprietor

ef "my two papers—both daily" in the cause of the empire:

St. Thomas, June 15, 1864.

Shin— In the presence of the great event of the arrival of your imperial Majesty to Mexico to occupy the throne as the sovereign elected by the nation's vote I pints remain silent about the motive that has deprived me of being one of the foremost to congratulate you and offer your Majesty my humble services. Your Majesty is acquainted with that motive, knews that my will has had no part is my absence on your arrival, and this is sufficient for me. Your Majesty, in your noble and seasible address of the 27th of May, advises the Mexican people to ceasign to "oblivion the dark recollections of the past," and for my part I joyfully cast ande those which deprived me of the pleasure of presenting to your Majesty handed on Mexican soil, Private business keeps me is this island, where I remain waiting for your Imperial Majesty's orders, to execute them without a mement's healtation. Nothing will be so astisfactory and honorable for me as to leave this island in obedience to the orders which your Majesty will design to dictate to me. In the meantime, I pray your Imperial Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty will design to accept, in conjunction with her Majesty the Empress, my most cordial congratulations for your happy arrival at the capital of the empire. May the Lord confer all sorts of happiness on the illustrious members and future generations bless such giorious names, and the mest fervent wishes of my heart will be attisfied.

Sing.—R. S. R. M., your Imperial Majesty's m

To his Excellency General. A. L. BE SANTA ANNA, St. Thomas:—
My Most Estremen General and Federal by the orders of his Majesty the Emperor I have the honor 10 answer your Excellency's favor of the 15th of June last, written at St. Thomas.
His Majesty has learned with pleasure the earnest desire expressed by your Excellency to have been one of the first Mexicans to congratulate him on his arrival upon the Mexican territory. His Majesty is greatly pleased at this avowal, as he need in this a proof that your Excellency concerbands his loval intentions and

apon the Mexican territory. His Majesty is greatly pleased at this avowal, as he sees in this a proof that your Excellency comprehends his loyal intentions and the wishes that animate him to save a country that has placed its confidence in him, and that your Excellency associates himself with these sentiments, showing theraby that you still preserve in your heart that love of country of which you have given unmiarbable proofs during your public life. His Majesty has also been informed that your Excellency resides on yonder island on account of private business, and feels greatly obliged to you for your kind offer to leave it if necessary. Yet our severeign would not wish to ask of you new sacrifices after the many hardships you have undergone for your country. His Majesty understands how prejudicial it would be for your Excellency at your age its abandon the peaceful and quiet life you are leading on that island by compelling you to abandon likewise the business that requires your presence there. His Majesty the Emperor and his august consort feel grateful to you for your Excellency's prayer for their happiness, and they charged me to canvey to your Excellency their most sincere, thanks.

For my own part, General, I wish a continued good health and have the honor to be your attentive servant and friend.

THE EMPEROR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The following note of Maximilian's secretary, M Pierron, reveals some of Otterbourg's and Forney's connection with the intervention:-

nection with the intervention:—

MILITARY CARREST OF THE EMPERGE, No. 5, }

PALACE OF MEXICO, Oct. 10, 1865. }

Mr. Marcus Otterbourg, Consul of the United States, had the goodness to bring the following:—

"He confidentially stated that the Secretary of the Senate, his friend, owns the two papers entitled the Philadelphia Prezz and the Washington Chronicle, and is trying to undeceive the public mind in the United States, presenting to the public all that is favorable to the Maxican empire. Besides that he has also stated that it would be a good political measure to offer the projected railroad concession in the New York market, &c., in order to convince the partisans of the Monroe doctrine of the advantage they would derive from investing their capital in enterprises promoted by the empire." [He asks for the same to be returned to him.]

The last phrame enclosed in parenthesis, in Mr. Fier.

The last phrase enclosed in parenthesis, in Mr. Pier-ron's own handwriting, shows that the papers brought On the margin of the preceding information are the following words wristen with read pencil; -- Bacellent -- ac

The second information of Mr. Pierron reads as fol-

The second information of Mr. Pierron reads as follows:—

[Important.]

MILITARY CABISET OF THE REPEROR, No. 2, 1
PALACS OF MEXICO, — of ——, 186...

Mr. Marcus Otterbourg, Consul of the United States, with whom this Cabinet has kept for a long time good and close relations, is going to leave this city to return to Washington.

He will sail on the lat of November.

He confidentially stated that he was desirous of employing the political influence he enjoys in the official press of New York, Philadelphia and Washington to obtain the recognition of the empire. He suggested that is would be useful and agreeable to him to obtain from his Majesty a private audience in order to discione to him his ideas, as well as for the prompt arrangement of certain reclamations entrusted to him by two of his countrymen (the Kunts and Willman affairs) with the object of proving to the government of Washington that the imperial government paid due attention to the reclamations presented by him, while Juarez, Doblado & Co. robbed (1850-81) the money convey belonging to North American citizens and have not as yet indemnified them for it. This Cabinet thinks that the requested andience would preduce a very good effect and that the payment of said reclamations would be a good political measure.

On the margin of this decoument the following apeffect and that the payment of said rectain the a good political measure.

On the margin of this document the following appears written with lead pencil:

"Information shall be given. To prepare everything for the arrangement of the Kuntz and Willman affairs."

Extracts from the Mexican Press. Extracts from the Mexican Press.

On the 23d of July last Brewster Russel, a native of London, England, who had been in the employ of the Mexico and Vera Criz Railroad Company, and afterward in the employ of Mexers, Mchanus, of Chinushus, was assuminated and robbed about five leagues from Nazza, conis way to Mazalian via Durango, by his travelling companion. Uaptain Sylvester Ochos. The circumstances are said to be as follows:—Ochoa presunded Mr. Russel to leave the train with which they were travelling and make a chort cut to Durango. Their baggage having been packed upon asces and put in charge of two boys; Ochoa and Russel were in rear of the boys, when the former proposed to relieve the latter of his pistol, which was heavy. The latter readily consented, as they had been companions for some time;

the former immediately shot Mr. R. and the boys back, when all three conclude the barbarity by masking his head with stones and the barbarity by masking his head with stones and relieving his pocket and baggage of all valuables.

The treasury of Zacate had an income of \$51,225 of in the month of New obser. The mines of the State of Zacatecas are faid to be giving fine results; the scivity in working them has not been so great for a number of Years birty theumand dollars are paid weekly to working me. Durango is said to be perfectly quiet. Rr. Refugio Chapa, elected to the Legislature of Tamaulipas, was fined \$500 for not presenting bimself in time to take his sont. Punctuanity as a great thing.

La filea Progression—liberal sheet, edited by one of Mexico's most gifted sons, Mr. Lorenzo Elizaga—made its debut yesterday. We desire him a long life and much of the 'one thing needful.'

The Monitor Republicano says.—We learn, to our regret, on good authority that the forty-seven Americans, nearly all officers, composing the Legion of Honor, have not only been placed upon half pay since some time back, but even this pittance is frequently unpaid for several days tegether, and the consequence is that many of these good servants of the republic have had to pass sometimes more than forty-sight hours without having a few rials wherewith to est. After the very valuable services lent by this small body of brave men as Zacatecas, where the President himself and the members of the government were in imminent danger, and again their gainnt bearing at Querétaro and in the siege of the capital itself, we think it unjust that they should be neglected by the government that owes so much to them. It is absolutely necessary, not only that these valiant defonders of the national cause should receive the daily full pay with punctuality, but also that the just claims they have for heavy miles of the lent of the promptly and honorably given to them. The government by so doing will oally do that which is simply right, and we are convinc

success of the cause they so ably sustained was crowned by the triumphant entrance of the army into the metropolis.

Senor Castaneda has begun to open a wagen read from Durange to Mazatlan. Senor Castaneda is a member of the present Congress.

Senor Juan Bocanegra has discovered a vein of beautiful black marble in the mountains of Nuevo Leon. He will open a marble factory at San Luis Potosi to develop the resources of his discovered vein.

The tax levy of the State of San Luis amounts this year to \$862,563.

In Tamanipas the election for Governor resulted as follows:—Senor D. Juan José de la Garza, 5,551 voies; Senor D. Ramon Guerra, 5,647; Senor D. Francisco L. Saldaña, 3,541; Senor D. Andrés Trevino, 1,686; Señor D. Luis G. Areilano, 656. As neither had a majority, the election is to be gone over again, the only candidates to be Garza and Guerra for Governor, and saidaña and Coeta for Chief Juatles. Meanwhile General Pavon continues to exercise the functions of civil and military Governor. The reforms proposed by Juarez in his convocation were lost in the Tamanilpas election. In the Northern States of Mexico there is a widespread indignation at the smugging going on along the Rio Grande. It is asserted that a company has been for med in lexas for the special purpose of smugging goods into Mexico.

In researd to the struggle going on in the State of

In the Notice and the sameging going on along the Rio Grande. It is asserted that a company has been formed in lexas for the special purpose of smuggling goods into Moxico.

In recard to the struggle going on in the State of Guerrero between Generals Jimenez and Alvarez, the Norica, of the capital, states that Prosident Juarez has declared his intention of making the former recognise the authority of General Alvarez. This is ominous of trouble, as Jimenez is the more popular in Guerrero. His soo, Raisel, is now at the capital on a massion to the national government.

Congress had decided not to canvess the votes on the subject of the amendments to the constitution proposed by 'resident Juarez' in his convecutoria.

The vote for Judges of the Supreme Court in Mexice was so scattering teat no one candidate had a majority. The consequence is that Congress must decide the matter by a direct vote.

Quite a serious street fight occurred at the capital on New Year's night. Some twenty odd officers of the national army had a glorification at the famous Fulchen restaurant. On leaving the catalohalment they were attacked by the police, and a battle caused, in which the fifty policemen who had gathered overcame the five officers who romained in condition to fight. Colonel Laten, Lieutenant Colonels Olivares, Guadajupe Garza and Rios and Captam Inda were seriously wounded. Considerable excitement prevailed in the capital owing to this ourage, as it was evident that the whole affair was gotten up by enomies of President Juarez.

Among the personages named for Minister of the Treasury, Mr. George de Is Serna, of Vera Cruz, the able manager of the house of Hargous & De la Serna, is promisent. It is more than prebable that Mr. de la Serna will refuse, as his business claims his whole attention. Mr. de la Serna is no politician, but a thorough financier and energicut, as well as of stering integrity. Some members of the Huases made violent speeches against the expedition to Youcaian, staing that it were better for government to

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

SPECIAL BURRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

port of the Committee on Education-Article Third in the Tax Bill-Party De-Bichmond, Jan. 28, 1868.

The proceedings to-day were of an unusually interesting character and opened with a resolution limiting debate, which was carried, and it is now presumed the body will proceed more actively with the work for which they were called together.

I find it necessary to make a digression, and date that there is a decided improvement in the appearance of the House. The sable members look more dignified and imposing in new suits purchased with the regularly paid per diem, and a spotless white paper choker surmounting the black vest, and still above it the ebony skin appears in striking contrast with the general sable has of the member. The galleries are not, as of yore, so densely packed with African humanity. Mr. Nickerson, from the Committee on Educa-tion, submitted the following report:—

Section 1. The General Assembly shall elect on joint ballot, within thirty days after its organization under this constitution, and overy fourth wear thereafter, a superintendent of public printing. He shall have the general supervision of the educational interests of the State, and shall report to the General Assembly within thirty days after his election a uniform system of public schools.

thirty days after his election a uniform system of public schools.

SEC 2. There shall be a board of education, composed of the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, which shall appoint and have power to remove, subject to confirmation by the Senate, all county superintendents of public schools, and shall have the management and investment of all school fands and such supervision of schools of higher grades as the law shall provide.

SEC 3. The General Assembly shall provide by law, at its first sension under this constitution, a uniform system of free public schools, and for its gradual, equal and full introduction into all the counties of the State, by the year 1874, or as much earlier as may be practicable.

SEC 4. The General Assembly shall establish as seen

by the year 1874, or as much earlier as may be practicable.

See 4. The General Assembly shall establish, as soen as practicable, normal and agricultural schools, and shall have the power to establish anch grades of schools, from the primary department to the university, as shall be for the public good.

Sec 5. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for uniformity of text books and for the building of school houses, the procuring of school superatus and school libraries for each public school district out of the public school for a school sparatus and school libraries for each public school district out of the public school for a school had a school for the public good.

Sec 5. The General Assembly shall set apart, as a permanent and perpotual library fund, the present literary fund of the State, the proceeds of all public lands donated by Congress or by the State for school purposes, all property that may accrue to the State by forfeiture or by persons dying without heirs or will, and such other sums as the General Assembly may appropriate.

relture or by persons dying without beirs or will, and such other sums as the General Assembly may appropriate.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall apply the annual interest on the literary fund, any capitation or other appetial tax provided for by this constitution for public school purposes, and such other general tax on the property of the State as the General Assembly may levy for such purposes, for the equal benefit of the people thereof—the number of children between the ages of ace and twenty-one years in each public school district being made the basis of such division.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall have power to foster all higher grades of schools under its supervision, and to provide for such purpose a permanent educational frad.

Sec. 9. All donations and grants received by the denied Assembly for educational purposes shall be applied according to the terms prescribed by the donors. Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall have power, after a full introduction of the public free school system, to make such laws as shall not permit parents and guardians to allow their children to grow up in ignorance and poverty.

Sec. 11. The General Assembly shall have power to make all needful laws and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

This was made the order for a future day, and will, because of its Yankeefied innovations, give rise to interesting debate.

Rescultions were then poured in upon the Scoretary, the sable delegates taking an active part in the annumements, and, pending the consideration of one obyered inquiring whether the Richmond delegates ware duly elected or not, the report of

the Committee on Taxation was taken up. As I mentioned in my letter yesterday, the vote upon a substitute for the third article in the Tax bill resulted in a tie, and to-day the battle was opened by a warm debate.

Mr. Gibson, conservative, saw in the substitute an effort to throw the whole tax on land and deprive the State of the great license revenue. Farmers would be compelled to reduce wages to meet the tax, and the laborer would suffer.

Mr. Williams, conservative, contended that it was a recognized principle of political economy to tax producers. lightly, and farmers were our producers.

Mr. Underwood, who had vacated the chair when the House went into Committee of the Whole, thought land in Virginia had not borne its proportion of the tax.

Mr. Dodge favored anything that would force land into the market and enable the poor man to buy, and he thought such would be the effect of the substitute.

Mr. Morse, radical, said tax the land and make them sell it, or there is no use of making a constitution.

Mr. Alian thought land tax was more detri-

Mr. Morse, radical, said tax the land and mass them sell it, or there is no use of making a constitution.

Mr. Allan thought land tax was more detrimental to laborers than any other class.

Mr. Leggat, conservative, said the tax would be unjust to the people of the valley, where lands would be worth four times as much as they were in Eastern Virginia, the section that now controlled the State by a negro vote.

Various amendments were submitted and rejected, some in whole, others in part, and a few members indulged in personalities. After much amending and angry debate the article was adopted as follows by a vote of yeas 58, nays 34:—

ABTURE 3. The General Ansembly may levy a tax on incomes in excess of \$600 per annum, and upon the following licenses, viz:—The sale of ardent spirits, theatrical and circus companies, menageries, jegglers, linerant peclers, and all other abows and exhibitions for which an entrance fee is required, commission merchants, persons selling by sample, brokers, pawneroscar and all other business which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system.

The capital invested in all business operations shall be by the ad valorem system.

The capital invested in all business operations shall be assessed and taxed as other property, and all stocks shall be assessed at their market value.

The Convention then adjourned, the r members much elated at having carried

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Loan of Thirty Millions Asked from Congress—The Per Diem, or How to Ruise the Wind-Another Georgia Muddle—The Trea-surer Asked to Detray Expenses—Spicy Debate Between Radicals and Conserva-RALEIGH, Jan. 24, 1868.

Mr. President Cowles called the Convention to order this morning at eleven A. M., and after prayer and the reading of the journal of yesterday the body proceeded to business. A large number of ordinances and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred. The resolution of Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, asking for a loan of money from Congress for the improvement and development of the internal resources of the State, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. McDonald advocated his resolution in

short speech, arguing that the building of certain railroads and development of the resources of the State would greatly assist the people by giving work to hundreds now out of employment, and when restored the State would be prosperous and happy; otherwise North Carolina would be poor indeed.

happy; otherwise North Carolina would be poor indeed.

Mr. Singleten asked information as to the object of the loan.

Mr. Abbott explained that it was similar to others now asked for in the South. The thirty millions was not intended for relief of railroads alone, but for the development of all the resources of the State generally, by which all the people would be benefited.

Mr. McDonald wished to strike while the iron was hot, and petition Congress at once, get the money and build up their internal improvements. The resolution was accordingly referred.

Under a suspension of the rules the ordinance of Mr. Heaton, in relation to the per diem, was then taken up, which reads as follows:

Be it ordained, That the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, upon the warrant of the President of the Convention, is authorized and empowered to pay the per diem and mileage of officers and members of the Conventions.

Mr. Sweet (radical) understood that the Treasurer.

the Convention.

Mr. Sweet (radical) understood that the Treasurer had no authority to pay moneys except upon the warrant of the Governor, and asked that the ordinance be amended in accordance with existing

ordinance be amended in accordance with existing laws.

Mr. Graham (conservative) read from the Reconstruction act the following section:—

That the Convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in each State as may be necessary to pay the same.

He contended that the body had no right to call upon the Treasurer to defray its expenses, but could levy a tax for that purpose. This method had been anticipated when members voted themselves such a large per diem. He believed the acts to be unconstitutional, but still he would adhere to them while in the Convention, and could not therefore vote for the ordinance.

patriotic loyalty. The Convention, however, though pleased is not satisfied with the money already obtained, and to-day a resolution was passed adding three members to the Finance Committee and empowering that body to negotiate a loan of \$50,000 or \$100,000 at as early a day as possible. I wish here to make a small calculation of what the Convention has cost so far. It is now precisely forty-eight days since it met and the expenses are about as follows:—

Total cost so far.....

no desire to be hung by his own rope he would offer a substitute which did not contain the secession clause.

Several speakers followed in support of and in opposition to the section as it stood, and it is probable that Bryant's views and substitute would have met with ignominious defeat had not Mr. Edwards risen up and made a speech. This gentleman is very radical in sentiment, but is a man of undeniable ability and a very humorous speaker. He declared that no such clause as that relating to secession should go into the constitution, and appealed to the colored delegates whether secession had not taken them from savery, given them their freedom and sent them here as legislators. He didn't want any such clause, because if, it was passed some people might get into trouble. He continued in a somewhat lengthy speech advocating Bryant's amendment, and kept the Convention in a continual roar of langhter until he closed.

The remarks of Mr. Edwards made converts of four negroes, and upon the vote being taken the substitute of Mr. Bryant was adopted by 68 yeas to 66 nays. The section therefore stands as follows:—

SECTION 15. Treason against the State of Georgia shall consist in levying war against the State or against the United States, or adhering to the enemies thereof and giving them aid and comfort. And no person shall be convicted of treason except upon the testimosy of two-vitnesses to the same overtact or upon confession in open court.

A short time subsequently the Convention ad

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The State Turned Over to the Grant Radi or is—Mansfield Buys Up the White Radioni Organ—Chase Dead and Burled—Effects of the Stanton Imbrogile—Hancock Not Scared a Bit—Further Conservative Orders In Esse and In Posse. New Orleans, Jan. 19, 1868.

The turmoil at Washington has had its little counterpart here. Stanton's entrance into the War Office has revived all the scotched snakes of war Office has revived all the scotched snakes of radical fanaticism in the Gulf Department. If Stanton regains his lost position why not Sheridan? The Convention, which had begun to droop its head, plucked up courage and set to work on the equal social rights constitution with redoubled energy, Mr. Mansfield at once plumped down a good round

sum for the delegates over due board bills, and thus gained them over body and soul. He next bought up the Republican, the white radical organ here, put a new editor in office and turned it into a black and tan organ, and new remains master of the situation.

Chaplain Conway, respecting whose administration of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs in Louisiana the Herald of June and July, 1866, had not a little to say, claims to be the wire-puller

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